

# MEXICAN AMBUSH CONFIRMED BY GEN. PERSHING; WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS ALL MILITIA TO MOVE

## GERMANS MAKE GREAT EFFORT TO SAVE ARMY

Three Teuton Divisions Are  
Battling Russians on 60-  
Mile Front in  
Austria.

## RIGHT FLANK MEETS STRONG RESISTENCE

Defenders of Czernowitz Re-  
ported to be Surrounded  
and in Great Dan-  
ger of Capture.

International News Service.

PETROGRAD, June 23.—Three hundred and thirty-six persons perished when the Russian steamer Mercury was sunk by a mine in the Black sea off Odessa, according to latest advices received by the admiralty today.

The ship sank five minutes after it was blown up, carrying down with it scores. Many others were killed by the explosion.

International News Service.

PETROGRAD, June 23.—Three German armies, made up largely of troops from the western front, are on the offensive on a 60-mile line in the region of Kovel, Vladimir Volynsk and Sokol in an effort to stem the Russian advance and save the Austro-Hungarian army.

It is reported that Field Marshal von Mackensen, regarded as one of the most brilliant soldiers in the German army, has been ordered to take charge of the Austro-German operations in Volynia and Galicia.

Although the right flank of Gen. Brusilov's Russian armies is meeting with serious resistance, the left wing in Bukovina is moving forward rapidly having advanced more than 35 miles since the capture of Czernowitz on the 17th.

Gen. von Pflanzer, the defender of Czernowitz, and a large section of his army, are reported to be surrounded and in imminent danger of capture. South of Radatz, Austro-Hungarian troops are said to have crossed the border into Roumania, where they will be interned.

At the northern end of the line along the Divina, artillery duels continue.

## OFFENSIVE MOVE.

International News Service.

PARIS, June 23.—A powerful offensive movement has been launched by the Germans in Champagne and three strong infantry attacks were delivered last night on a 1,200-yard front at Maison de Champagne and Mont Tetu.

The war office stated today that all were repulsed.

But while the Germans were attacking in Champagne they were launching another series of furious assaults on the Verdun front.

Two attacks with grenades were delivered against the French position at Hill No. 364 on the left bank of the Meuse river, but the official communique states that both were repulsed.

On both sides of the Meuse the Germans kept their big guns thundering all night, pouring a terrific storm of shells upon the first and second lines of the French between Enes and Chateaufront and against the French positions west and south of Vaux.

The communique spoke of the German bombardment as violent, a term not employed unless the cannonade rises to a perfect fury of shell fire.

Military critics are divided as to what the new offensive in Champagne means. Before the German infantry attacks were made the German batteries shelled the French lines for 12 hours. Some believe it is an effort to draw French troops away from Verdun; others think it is an attempt to break through.

THE HAGUE, June 23.—House movements of German troops from the western to the eastern theatres of war are under way. Within the past two days more than 100 troop trains have passed through Aix-la-Chapelle bound from the western front to the eastern front. They are being used to stem the great Russian drive which threatens the Austro-Hungarian army in Galicia.

## Troopers Tell Of Fight With Carranza Men

International News Service.

HEADQUARTERS OF UNITED STATES ARMY IN MEXICO, June 23.—(via Columbus, N. M., June 23.)—Only seven of the United States troopers who took part in the fight with Mexicans at Carrizal have returned to camp thus far. They are unanimous in declaring that the American forces were victims of treachery.

These facts were brought back from the field of action.

Troops C and K affected a junction at the San Domingo ranch Tuesday night and went into camp. Early Wednesday morning the Carranzista commander at Carrizal was asked to allow the Americans to pass. The Mexican commander refused.

The Mexican commander refused to allow the Americans to pass. The Carranzista commander asked for a parley. While the parley was in progress the Mexican troops began firing in front and on both sides of the little band of Americans. Scouting treachery, the Americans began to make preparations to defend themselves. They dismounted but were able to find no shelter.

The attack was opened from three sides at once. The Mexicans had two machine guns which were used with deadly effect. The seven horse-holders had been ordered to withdraw some distance in order to protect the horses from bullets, but they got a fairly good view of the action.

The dismounted cavalrymen were formed in a hollow square. After a fusillade from the Mexican machine guns, Mexican cavalry which had been hidden, charged. Volley after volley was sent into the ranks of the Mexicans and many saddles were soon empty. Even many of the wounded Americans kept firing until they fainted from weakness. The Mexicans were driven back several times, but their superior numbers soon told. The horse-holders, seeing how the day was going, started for camp for help.

In their accounts they dwell upon the remarkable coolness and bravery of the Americans.

## MAKING ATTEMPT TO PREVENT WAR

Committee of Mexicans and  
Americans Are Chosen to  
Meet at El Paso.

International News Service.

NEW YORK, June 23.—In the eleventh hour attempt to prevent war between the United States and Mexico the American Union against Militarism today took steps to hold a conference of representative American and Mexican citizens at El Paso to do all in their power to delay hostilities, promote mediation and relieve conditions on the border.

The executive committee of the Union, after all night session invited the following to the conference:

American—William Jennings Bryan, David Starr Jordan and Frank P. Walsh.

Mexicans—Dr. Atl, famous editor; Luis Manuel Rojas, director of the Biblioteca Nacional in Mexico City, and Modesto C. Rolland, a prominent engineer now in New York City.

Telegram to Bryan.

The telegram to Mr. Bryan was as follows:

"The American Union against Militarism, believing that the people of the United States and the people of Mexico are deeply opposed to war, is asking three representative Americans to confer unofficially with three representative Mexicans in an immediate effort to prevent war by delaying hostilities, promoting mediation and relieving conditions on the border. We earnestly appeal to you as a great leader in the world peace movement to help the country in this crisis. We are inviting David Starr Jordan and Frank P. Walsh to join you as the American delegates, and Dr. Atl, editor of Accion Mundial, of Mexico City, and Luis Manuel Rojas, director of the National Library at Mexico City, and Mr. Modesto C. Rolland, of New York City, to represent Mexican public opinion. The committee assumes traveling expenses for delegates. Please wire answer naming earliest possible date when you could reach El Paso."

At the same time it was stated at the Spanish embassy that many Spanish citizens of Mexico City enabled King Alfonso of Spain, asking him to use his good offices to prevent war between the United States and Mexico. So far now as known here no further action has been taken on this action.

Many are away.

Most of the Latin-American diplomats are out of the city, but it was rumored here today Dr. Domicio de Gama, the Brazilian ambassador, who is now in Long Branch, and Dr. Naon Argentine ambassador, also absent; may return to this city, to initiate any movement looking toward mediation that may become possible after the Carranza reply to the latest American note is received.

So far no proposal of mediation possible date when you could reach El Paso."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

## EFFORT BEING MADE TO STOP MEXICAN WAR

Certain Latin-American Dip-  
lomats Attempting to Pre-  
vent Imminent Break  
With Republic.

## PRESSURE IS BEING BROUGHT ON CARRANZA

United States Has Not Yet  
Been Approached by Those  
Who Are Seeking  
Peace.

International News Service.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A determined effort is being made today by certain Latin-American diplomats in Washington, assisted by the Spanish ambassador, Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayanagos, to prevent war between the United States and Mexico. This was admitted today by all the Spanish embassy and by Dr. Don Rafael Zaldivar, the Salvadorean minister to this country. So far all of the efforts to bring about an adjustment are centered in Mexico City where pressure is being brought to bear upon the Carranzista government.

The United States has not yet been approached on the subject according to Dr. Zaldivar and cannot be until Carranza acts, as the note of Sec'y Lansing delivered last Tuesday places the next initiative in the hands of the Mexican government.

That important developments are expected, however, was shown by the announcement of Ambassador Riano that he had cancelled his plans to proceed to Newport to open the summer embassy there and will remain in Washington for the present.

Nothing to U. S.

When Sec'y Lansing's attention was directed to the mediation reports, he said:

"I know nothing about these suggestions and cannot discuss them."

Dr. Zaldivar, the Salvadorean minister, said:

"I have discussed the crisis in the Mexican affairs of the United States with such of my colleagues as now are in the city and have been in touch with others who are away. We stand ready to do anything that is in our power to prevent war, of course we cannot act until we know what decision the Carranzista government will reach toward the position of the United States as explained in the note sent forth last Tuesday. But we will do everything in our power to avert an armed clash between the two nations."

Meanwhile the administration's attitude remained unchanged. Pres't Wilson still is awaiting a complete report of the battle of Carrizal from Gen. Pershing. A message received by Sec'y of War Baker just before he entered the cabinet meeting told that Gen. Pershing had advised him that the complete report of the fight was on its way to him (Pershing) by special courier and that as soon as it is received it will be forwarded to Washington. Baker received from Pershing today the stories told by stragglers who had reached his command and which had been already carried in the news dispatches from the border. The war secretary declined to make this report public on the ground that it was inconclusive. It was learned, however, that the report emphasized the treachery of the Mexicans and absolved entirely the Americans from blame for the encounter.

At the same time it was stated at the Spanish embassy that many Spanish citizens of Mexico City enabled King Alfonso of Spain, asking him to use his good offices to prevent war between the United States and Mexico. So far now as known here no further action has been taken on this action.

Many are away.

Most of the Latin-American diplomats are out of the city, but it was rumored here today Dr. Domicio de Gama, the Brazilian ambassador, who is now in Long Branch, and Dr. Naon Argentine ambassador, also absent; may return to this city, to initiate any movement looking toward mediation that may become possible after the Carranza reply to the latest American note is received.

So far no proposal of mediation possible date when you could reach El Paso."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

## New Border Raids

International News Service.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 23.—A band of 40 Mexicans has crossed the Rio Grande into Texas near Ranchitos, 20 miles west of Brownsville, according to information reaching Gen. James Parker today.

Word was sent to Lieut. A. D. Newman, the American commander at San Pedro, to investigate.

Word has been received that Gen. Alfredo Cicaut, with his Mexican forces which formerly composed the Matamoros garrison, is moving south.

International News Service.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 23.—Armed Mexicans have crossed the American border, southwest of Hachita, N. M., raided a ranch and stole the horses, according to a report received here—(25 words deleted by censor.) The first report came today to Col. Sickles, commanding the 12th cavalry border patrol. This report stated that mounted Mexicans, all well armed, had crossed the international boundary and raided the Parker ranch, six miles southwest of Hachita and had escaped with horses belonging to the ranch.

Operations of bands of Mexicans were also reported in the Pelaya valley of New Mexico, some 30 miles from the border and immediately west of Hachita. Hachita is 50 miles west of Columbus.

International News Service.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23.—With the arrival of battery C of Lafayette, ambulance Co. No. 1 of Frankfort and battery A of Indianapolis at Fort Harrison today and the hope that the remainder of the units of the Indiana national guard will have arrived at the post by tonight, Indiana militiamen today anxiously awaited orders to entrain for the Mexican border. Orders reaching here from the war department at Washington gave rise to the belief that some Indiana companies would be sent to the border, as a part of the 50,000 men, when mustered in the central or western departments, ordered to report to Gen. Funston immediately. Indiana is in the central department.

Twenty companies in various parts of the state have been recruited to full peace strength.

International News Service.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23.—With the arrival of battery C of Lafayette, ambulance Co. No. 1 of Frankfort and battery A of Indianapolis at Fort Harrison today and the hope that the remainder of the units of the Indiana national guard will have arrived at the post by tonight, Indiana militiamen today anxiously awaited orders to entrain for the Mexican border. Orders reaching here from the war department at Washington gave rise to the belief that some Indiana companies would be sent to the border, as a part of the 50,000 men, when mustered in the central or western departments, ordered to report to Gen. Funston immediately. Indiana is in the central department.

Twenty companies in various parts of the state have been recruited to full peace strength.

International News Service.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23.—Orders to move were received today by company F, second separate battalion, and Saturday morning the command, which has been mustered in as a U. S. V. organization, will entrain for Indianapolis.

International News Service.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23.—Ten thousand people awakened by clanging of fire bells and blowing of railroad and shop whistles, lined the streets at dawn and cheered battery C as it left for the concentration camp at Fort Harrison.

International News Service.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 23.—Ten thousand people awakened by clanging of fire bells and blowing of railroad and shop whistles, lined the streets at dawn and cheered battery C as it left for the concentration camp at Fort Harrison.

International News Service.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 23.—Ten thousand people awakened by clanging of fire bells and blowing of railroad and shop whistles, lined the streets at dawn and cheered battery C as it left for the concentration camp at Fort Harrison.

International News Service.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 23.—Ten thousand people awakened by clanging of fire bells and blowing of railroad and shop whistles, lined the streets at dawn and cheered battery C as it left for the concentration camp at Fort Harrison.

International News Service.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 23.—Ten thousand people awakened by clanging of fire bells and blowing of railroad and shop whistles, lined the streets at dawn and cheered battery C as it left for the concentration camp at Fort Harrison.

International News Service.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 23.—Ten thousand people awakened by clanging of fire bells and blowing of railroad and shop whistles, lined the streets at dawn and cheered battery C as it left for the concentration camp at Fort Harrison.

International News Service.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 23.—Ten thousand people awakened by clanging of fire bells and blowing of railroad and shop whistles, lined the streets at dawn and cheered battery C as it left for the concentration camp at Fort Harrison.

International News Service.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 23.—Ten thousand people awakened by clanging of fire bells and blowing of railroad and shop whistles, lined the streets at dawn and cheered battery C as it left for the concentration camp at Fort Harrison.

International News Service.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 23.—Ten thousand people awakened by clanging of fire bells and blowing of railroad and shop whistles, lined the streets at dawn and cheered battery C as it left for the concentration camp at Fort Harrison.

International News Service.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 23.—Ten thousand people awakened by clanging of fire bells and blowing of railroad and shop whistles, lined the streets at dawn and cheered battery C as it left for the concentration camp at Fort Harrison.

International News Service.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 23.—Ten thousand people awakened by clanging of fire bells and blowing of railroad and shop whistles, lined the streets at dawn and cheered battery C as it left for the concentration camp at Fort Harrison.

International News Service.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 23.—Ten thousand people awakened by clanging of fire bells and blowing of railroad and shop whistles, lined the streets at dawn and cheered battery C as it left for the concentration camp at Fort Harrison.

## LOCAL COMPANY TO LEAVE FOR WAR SATURDAY

Co. F With 105 Men on Roster  
Ready to Entrain at 9  
O'Clock Tomorrow  
Morning.

## CAPT. ROGERS GIVEN ORDERS BY BRIDGES

Reported That 50 Ex-Guards-  
men Are Going to Enlist  
Before Troops Go  
Away.

Co. F, Indiana national guard,

has been ordered to move to Fort Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis and will leave South Bend at 9 o'clock Saturday morning on the Lake Erie and Western railroad. Capt. Clinton D. Rogers, who is in command of the local troops, made this announcement, following the receipt of orders from Adj't. Gen. Frank L. Bridges of Indianapolis, Friday morning.

According to Capt. Rogers, the orders received by him from the commander of the Indiana forces, left the date of the departure to the discretion of the captain. He said the orders were rather vague, but believed that further instructions will be received this afternoon or tonight. It is certain, however, that Co. F will leave for Indianapolis Saturday morning.

105 Men Ready.

When the militiamen leave for Fort Benjamin Harrison, it is expected that between 115 and 125 men will be on the company roll. At noon today there were about 105 enlisted men and although the recruiting was going slowly, it was thought that the number would be raised by evening.

It was reported around the city Friday morning that 50 ex-members of Co. F were preparing to join the guard in a body. According to reliable authority, these men were waiting until the final order to move is received by Capt. Rogers before enlisting in the company. If they do this, they will take the new oath of enlistment and will go to Fort Benjamin Harrison with the troops. These men are soldiers who have served several years in the guard and would have to go through little training to fit them for actual service.

Largest Company.

Should these ex-soldiers join the ranks, Co. F would be recruited far above the war strength of 150 men. This would make the company one of the largest, if not the largest, in the state and probably would send the local fighters to the Mexican border with the first troops that leave the state.

Twelve new men were added to the company from the time the office opened Friday morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Following are the new members of Co. F: L. E. Stricker, 822 Lincoln way; L. E. Casinir Sobosok, 1529 Dunham st.; Dale Asire, 1702 Ewing av.; Henry Heil, 716 N. Scott st.; William Przewtor, 838 S. Kosciuszko st.; Ralph Lobough, 5 S. Marine st.; Byron Allison, 624 S. Fellows st.; Fred Guntlett, 1922 Champan st.; Anthony Zdanus, 823 W. Seventh st.; Mishawaka; John Evans, 620 S. Michigan st.; William Kydich, 226 Carlisle st.; and Earl Heiner, 112 Mill st., Mishawaka.

Enlistment in the company will go on even after the soldiers have departed for Fort Benjamin Harrison. Second Lieut. Charles M. Powers, the official recruiting officer of the company, will be left in charge of the office. He will be assisted in recruiting by Hugh Van Arsdale, a bank clerk who enlisted several days ago, and Walter B. Wybeck, a private who has been a member of the company for some time.

Sent to Navy.

Lyman Wayne Butler of Decatur, enlisted in the navy and was sent to the naval training station at Great Lakes, Ill., by Recruiting Officer Goff. Theodore Adolphson, a member of Co. F, who was in Greenville, Pa., when Pres't Wilson issued the call for the militia, returned to South Bend Friday and is now ready to go to the front.

John H. Talbot, son of John W.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

# AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE VICTIMS OF TREACHERY; STATE MILITAMEN OF NATION MOVING TOWARD BORDER

## NEW RESOLUTION IS INTRODUCED

Congress Accepts Responsibility  
for Calling Militia  
to the Border.

International News Service.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The house of representatives today assumed the responsibility for the ordering of the national guard into Mexico. And scenes of patriotic excitement the house unanimously authorized Pres't Wilson to draft the 100,000 national guardsmen called to the colors, into the federal service, "either within or without the territorial limits of the United States."

International News Service.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Congress assumed full responsibility for the use of the militia in the Mexican crisis under the terms of an amended resolution presented to the house today by Chairman Hay, of the military affairs committee. The original resolution, framed by Sec'y of War Baker, authorized the president to draft the militia whenever "in his opinion," an emergency existed which made the use of the national guard necessary. As presented today, however, the resolution provided:

"That in the opinion of the congress of the United States an emergency now existed which demands the use of troops in addition to the regular army."

The resolution then authorized the draft of the militia. The altered wording put congress on record as authorizing the use of the militia in Mexico and as declaring the draft necessary.

When Chairman Hay presented the resolution there was no objection to its consideration.

"Is not a resolution worded in this way a virtual declaration of war?" asked Congressman Madden, republican, of Illinois.

"It was not contemplated that this would amount to a declaration of war or a declaration that a state of war exists," replied Chairman Hay.

Is Grave Step.

Minority Leader Mann said the adoption of the resolution was a very grave step.

"We say here that an emergency now exists," added Mr. Mann. "We should know that an emergency exists. With power goes responsibility and we ought to know that there is an emergency of this sort before we declare in favor of this resolution. I do not insist that the president shall come to us with a message on this subject, but I think we are entitled to know that an emergency really is here."

Chairman Hay then revealed that the amended resolution had the approval of the war department and that he had been informed by Sec'y Baker that the administration believes a real emergency now exists.

So great became the demand for time to discuss the resolution that Chairman Hay finally was forced to abandon his plan to put the resolution through without general debate and unanimous consent agreement. Finally was reached that there should be two hours of general debate. Following that the resolution may be discussed under the five-minute rule.

Rep. Augustus P. Gardner of Mass., served notice that at the end of the debate he would move to postpone indefinitely consideration of the resolution.

FUGITIVE KILLS OFFICER

International News Service.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 23.—Police Lieut. James Hagerty was shot and killed today by a negro fugitive from justice, who took refuge in the Eagle creek bottoms and defied a score of police to take him. Shortly before, the negro was caught attempting to rob a house, and possibly fatally wounded Patrolman A. W. Hollingsworth by beating him with an iron pipe.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

Indications Are That Troops Will be Facing  
Carranza Armies Within Few Days—  
War Secretary Promises Impor-  
tant Statement Soon.

BULLETIN.

International News Service.

EL PASO, Texas, June 23.—All that was left of Capt. Boyd's gallant command have been wiped out in the hills between Ojo Berrendos and San Luis.

This report reached American offices at Fort Bliss shortly after the receipt of Gen. Pershing's first official version.

Since the Pershing report was received there was gravest anxiety for the fate of the surviving troopers. The last message received by Pershing told how they had started a slow retreat from Carrizal. Crippled in movement by their wounded, among them Capt. Louis Morey, they began their withdrawal to the hills.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Sec'y of War Baker this afternoon said that the militia will not go into Mexico at present. He issued this statement:

"The secretary of war announces that it is the intention of the department to send all of the state militia which has been called out to the border, as soon as it is ready and fit to go, that is to say, as soon after it has assembled at the various state mobilization camps and can be inspected, equipped, mustered into the service and otherwise prepared for dispatch. The militia so sent will be distributed by Gen. Funston along the border."

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The war department this afternoon made public a report from Gen. Pershing regarding Carrizal fighting in which it confirmed the press dispatches from the border that two troops of the 10th cavalry, C and K, were fired on during a parley between the Mexican forces and under Gen. Gomez.

The report follows:

"I have interviewed troopers from the 10th cavalry who participated in the action against the Mexicans under Gomez. They said that two troops under Capt. Boyd and Capt. Morey, C and K, of the 10th cavalry, arrived on the night of June 20, at Ojo De Santo Domingo, one mile from Carrizal, where they arrived the following morning at 7:30.

"Capt. Boyd sent word to the Mexican commander asking whether he could enter the town. Gen. Gomez himself came out and said he wanted to talk the matter over with Boyd. They did converse for a while and then Gomez walked to the right of the main forces and the Mexicans began firing.

"I am sending cavalry to the support of troops C and K, to bring back those troops and their wounded."

Order Militia South.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Following today's cabinet meeting orders were sent to Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the department of the east; Thomas Barry, commanding the central department, to send all militia under their jurisdiction to the border, as soon as they are ready.

These orders mean that instead of the militia being held in mobilization camps in the various states they will be rushed to the border immediately upon being mustered into the service of the federal government, and will be shipped into shape in the field instead of in camp. Officials interpreted the orders to mean that the general situation along the Mexican frontier is more critical than the administration cared to admit. It is understood here that only such units as are below peace strength or are short of necessary equipment will be held in the mobilization camps in the various states.

Will Move South.

The militia will go forward in units without waiting for the completion of the individual state mobilizations. It is understood here that Gen. Wood and Gen. Barry have been urged to get the New York and Illinois guard under way immediately.

At the cabinet meeting reports from Gen. Funston showing the immediate necessity of strengthening his border guard at a number of points were received. He appealed urgently for cavalry and for general infantry, artillery and signal corps units which can be used at certain points, thus relieving regulars for any general offensive movement that may be planned. It was decided that the commanders of the three departments within which the guard is mobilized should be given a free hand to send the troops along the border.

Gen. Wood, Barry and Bell will be the judges of whether the troops are in shape to take the field and will be expected to leave no time in starting them south. Funston will designate their stations.

Reports that orders were about to be issued to the entire Atlantic fleet to steam to Mexican waters were denied by Sec'y Daniels.

PERSHING FIGHTING?

International News Service.

EL PASO, Texas, June 23.—Reports of a second battle between American and Mexican troops near Carrizal were received here today. They lacked confirmation from any official source, but were credited in some quarters. Gen. Pershing is known to have sent two squadrons of the 11th cavalry to the relief of the negro troops of the 10th who were treacherously attacked on Wednesday, and it was considered probable that these reinforcements had already come in contact with the Carranzistas.

Between 8,000 and 7,000 Carranzistas are concentrated in the Carrizal district and border observers declared that Gen. Jacinto Trevino's announcement that his troops would continue to attack American soldiers moving through the country meant that the warfare opened by the Carranzistas would continue.

First Story Told.